SRI C.M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, it is very important point, burning problem.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—೫ ದಿವಸ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ೧೫ ಗಂಟೆ ಡಿಸ್ಕಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾರು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಅವರು ನಾವು ಸೇರಿ ಮಾತನಾಡೋಣ.

SRI C.M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, how many days it has been llowed?

MR. SPEAKER.—It has been allowed for five days. It wa agreed in the Business Advisory Committee.

SRI B.B. SAYANAK.—Sir, we also want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER.—Supposing, we take it up right now, 1 hours would be available. Otherwise, we can also save some tim That depends upon the Members

SRI C.M. ARUMUGHAM.—How could you save the time ?

MR. SPEAKER.—That depends upon your co-operation.

SRI C.M. ARUMUGHAM.—All the normal proceedings suld be carried out. We are not agreeable for cancelling Call Attion, Matter under rule 312, *etc.*,

MR. SPEAKER.—I only said that 15 hours would be availe for the discussion.

Now I call the Leader of the Opposition to speak on the neral budget.

Financial Business.

General Discussion on the Budget Estimates for the year 1981-82.

† SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, the budget presented to us along with the speech by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance for th year 1981-82 for outward appearance, it is like an actor who goes n the stage with all the cosmetics and the make-up. But I must mple ment him on one thing He has on the surface appearance maged to show to the public, things which could be shown with advtage and in the process he has hidden more things than shown oside. To understand this budget, we have to go back to the pvious budget speech that he has made. In the year 1980-81, on pag4, he has stated, "as against a budget development effort of 39.39 crores during 197 -80, I propose an outlay of Rs. 392 55 cror during the ensuing year". Of course, this excludes 25.54 Crores which was propos d to be spent on Cauvery Basin projects.

bw, point by point, I would like to point out how the Finance Minister or the Government have not been able to keep up their promes. I have no figures with me regarding the expenditure in Cauvy Basin on the projects out of this 25.50 crores. Whether the entiramount is spent or whether the portion of it is spent, is yet tbe known. I do not find any figures anywhere in the budget. In thprevious year, he has stated that he has provided more provision r irrigation and power, than what we had proposed earlier.

30 P.M.

lat also is not correct because the figures themselves prove that iat has been proposed is something less than what has been state For irrigation other than Cauvery during the year 19790, the provision in the Budget was Rs. 103.95 crores. During the ar 1980-81 it was only 73 75 crores. You have got these figur in your Budget speech. Comming to power, he has provided Rs. ·5 crores as against Rs. 75 crores of 1979-80. But for cauvery Basi of course, 25.5 crores as against Rs. 25 crores, he hadven Rs. 50 lakhs more. All this included' the total for the yea980-81 comes to 198,75 crores whereas for the year 1979-80, thegure comes to Rs 203.95 crores, roughly 204 crores. Sir, I do notnow whether 204 is arithmatically higher number than 198 or less I do not know, may be he slipped there or oversight. I can notsay. But perhaps he was afresh at that time as Finance Minter and he wanted to show the public that they were more corrned with irrigation and power than the previous Governm nt. Soa their anxiety, they might have slipped up and they might have stad. In the statement, he says "We are doing better than them". Fun the figures, this isthe position. I will be happy if the Finance Mister disproves what I said.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—I will.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Good. Then, the planned provision this is gain page 4 para 9 of the budget speech of 1980-81- "As against a ldgeted development effoit of Rs 360.39 crores during 1979-89, I pposed an outlay of Rs 392.55 crores during the ensuing year."

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.)

Now, this is to show that in the plan development, the Governmet is anxious to spend more. Very good. This is in addition to ls. 25 crores. It is not inclusive. It is exclusive of the Cavery basin projects. So, if it is included, it comes to 418.05. Thais the plan provisions for irrigation and power and other things plsprovision for non-plan for Cauvery b sin projects. Total goes to

about 418.05 crores Now, let us study performance. Let us take the Budget Speach of 1981-82 wherein he has admitted. Now sir, I want to take the figures of Cruvery basin projects because that is Rs. 25 crores. Every time it has been put as 25 crores. Unless he tells me how much money has been spent, since I do not have figures, I presume for the moment that money is spent. It is a presumption only because I cannot with certainly state that the entire amount is spent. I do not like to make a statement which might be contradictory later on. Since I do not know the figures, I presume for a while although the people in the Cauvery basin who are the beneficiaries under this Kabini, Hemavathy and Haangi have a felling that all the works are at a stand still. There s no money provided. That is the universal complaint. I mean, even from the other side *i. e.*, even hon.Members sitting on the other side in the treasury benches too. See how things have come to a grinde ing halt. But until he gives the fiigures, I presume that Rs. 25 crores has been spent. Now take the performance. In the year 1981-82, in his own speech, he admits that apart from this Rs. 25.50 crores earmarked, out of Rs. 392.55 crores which I just now mentioned about which he was very very proud to mention, that their Government was doing something far better than the previous Government. Yes, This figures, If I quote the performance, they have spent *i. e.*, revised budget, 367.30 crores, which means in other words nearly 28 crores less than the budgeted item and budgeted figures. Sir, I only wish to ask my hon.Finance Minister, who of course is quite young and energetic. to tell me why he could not perform ? If he was some elderly old and less energetic person, perhaps I coils have understood, why he could not perform up to the mark, But he is young. How is it that he could not perform while he talked and he talks so high that " we are doing much better than the previous Government " ? It was only 360. What is your performance? It is only 367 instead of 360. Sir, even in the year 1979-80, they shall hold themselves responsible for the last three months' of the year 1979-80. of course it is a fact and they cannot say that they are not responsible. They came in the month of January 13th or so as I remember. On the 7th I gave resignation.

AN. HON. MEMBER.—They came on 12th January.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—May be. Yes. I am speaking from my memory. I stand corrected. In these three months, what have they done ? In actuality it should have been Rs. 380 crores and more. I charge this Government for having lapsed that amount in those three months. He showed an opening balance of minus Rs. 20 crores. You first take up 'andhaja' budget of Rs. 1980-81,

openingbalance was minus Rs. 20 crores. How could this opening balace of minus Rs. 20 crores become minus 0.79 crores? If he thinks that this minus Rs. 20 crores could be covered by buoyancy or by th new taxes the Government levied at that time which amountd to nearly Rs. 13 Crores or so, or by some other source which the Government was able to tap like excise, commercial and sales taxes, then the Rs. 20 crores in the revenue budget it is said in 1981-82they are going to have Rs. 61 crores surplus; in 1980-81 there is a surplus of plus Rs. 34 crores and if you take the revenue expendiure that 44 of Kannada speech, even then that minus Rs. 20 crores was assumed to have surplus of Rs. 12.63 crores, according to these figures. Then, with this revised budget towards the end of the year assuming Rs. 34.92 crores, what was minus Rs. 20 crores has been reduced to minus Rs. 0.79 crores. Under these circumstances, why did the Government not utilise the funds that was allotted in the budget for the plan programmes. Why was it reduced fron Rs. 380 and odd crores to Rs. 376 crores ? Is this called development ? It reminds me of a famous saying of Basavesvara.

'ನಡೆವಳಿಯೋಳ್ ಏನಾದೊಡೆ, ನುಡಿವಳಿಯೋಳ್
ಅತಿಜಾಣನಾದೊಡೆ .....''

ಅಂಥರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಇವರ ನುಡಿಯೇ ಬೇರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ನಡೆಯೆ ಬೇರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. Then Sir, in his last budget speech he has stated broad objectives which have been kept in view while presenting the budget. I will quote from his own speech. He has enumerated nearly eleven items of objectives. The first item of objectives is 'to achieve growth rate around 7½% ', First of all whether he has achieved 7½% is the question.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—Last time I questioned it.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—That was last time you have questioned. This time I am proving, I am glad at last we have received the 'Economic Survey 1980-81 '. Hence I refer the Hon.Minister for Finance to Page 4 Table II. What does it show? "Selected economic indicators at current prices from 1979-80 to 1980-81 the anticipated achievement is Rs.4393 Crores. I am talking of what is called Grass National Product with reference to Karnataka. I would like to know from the Hon.Minister that it was Rs. 4,393 Crores in 1979-80; this year 1980-81, it was Rs. 4,796 crores provisinally they have stated it as anticipated achivement. Of course in 1980-81 according to these figures, there is an increase of nearly Rs.400 crores. Minus Rs. 4,393 crores from Rs. 4,796, it comes to Rs.403 crores or so. This year at the current price, if that was so, I wil

really congratulate the Government because Rs. 400 and odd crores there is a substantial increase in the Gross National Product. But unfortunately if you take the constant price of 1970-71 and reduce them this GNP to the constant price, they have fallen to Rs. 2.374 crores. If you want to calculate the percentage of growth rate it is a well established economic policy to take not the current price but the constant price. So according to the constant price, there is no growth at all, but there is reduction. You have stated as 7% growth, now it is minus 7 percent. Let us be very fair, Supposing I say it is minus 7%, the Hon.Minister may say 'Look here' 1979-80 was a good year and this and that. I will come to that aspect later on how much it was good and how much it was bad. In 1979-80 Linganamakki was not at all full; some 9 Tmc ft at the top or below the full level. 9 feet of water below the full level of the reservoir down means how much of water less. So that was bad year so far as the electricity production was concerned and the electricity production less means industrial production will be less and so many other thing will be less. In respect of which all let us consider comparatively. It was a good year and this year all your reservoirs are full. Remember even Linganamukki overflew this year, Not only it was full but it overflew They cannot complain that there was no electricity. Although I know they have failed. I think elsewhere and here, it has been pointed out that they have failed in so far as getting electricity from Kerala is concerned Why they have failed? I will come to it later on. But they have failed is a fact. Now I think they are going to get seven hundred million units of power as compared to 1000 million units of power in the previous year.

Even the Government has entered into an agreement to pay more Two things which they have agreed were advantageous to us. One was to increase tariff rate from 23 Ps. per unit to 25 Ps. per unit. The other was to take electricity not from your door-step or at your border. But at the Kozhikode that is near Idikki. That is where the source point. Now the other day Minister for Electricity was speaking when I asked him what is the percentage of loss. He said 10%. Afterwards, I came to know it is 16%. I am glad he has sent the correct information. For 16% loss we have to pay. That is another aspect. But this year even though you get 7 Million units from Kerala, your Linganamakki is full. It has overflown. Therefore, your electricity in the whole cannot be less than that of last year. So, you cannot complain that the industrial production was less and the allied production was less. You can definitely say that the agricultural production was less, because of-

the scarcity condition in 102 taluks. According to the Government figures I am talking. Out of 175 taluks, 102 taluks have come under this scarcity. Therefore, the production is less. If I leave the margin, I have calculated instead of 7% GNP, being -7%, it will cover up 2% margin. That is all. That is 7% what you call the situation arising out of the drought condition and less production when we calculated the GNP we take roughly. Normally, at any rate, in India it is nearly between 45% to 50% of the GNP is from agriculture and agriculture only. If you take agriculture based industries it goes up to nearly 75% to 77% at least 76%. Now we do not take all these things. If you take only even 50% then I must point out to the Government that the agricultural overall growth of 7½% which he envisaged in his last budget speech, Sir, I am sorry to say, he has achieved 7%. In one way, if not in the plus side and the minus side. I do not blame the Finance Minister, because all his colleagues here who have originally been or who have subsequently joined, all of them will have to bear the responsibility that this fall in production is the biggest achievement that your Government has got.

Sir, I am talking one by one about the 11 broad objectives in the last year's budget speech. So I come up to second and I leave it. This year that is why, to reduce the regional imbalances they have chosen Coorg, Chickamagalur and four or five districts and North Canara also. If Karkala gets in, does not matter. South Canara can be taken care of later on. North Canara is taken already, rightly too, North Canara deserves to be taken. Coorg has been taken. Of course, when the Chief Minister comes from Coorg it ought to be taken. Anyway, they are going to balance the regional imbalance by this way. That apart, I am talking in a lighter vein only; whatever part of the State is to be developed I do not mind, let it develop. I am not parochial or petty minded like that. Alright, you have chosen for certain good reasons. It is well and good. So, I do not go into that in detail.

I come to the third point *i.e.*, "To create maximum productive employment". Now, I want to know what is your maximum productive employment. Sir, somewhere in his speech he has mentioned that for the year 1981-82 they are going to give under the employment affirmation scheme. You may refer to page 47 of the Economic Survey. Here, a table is given Table 6.6. They have given the name of all the 19 districts and the persons benefitted. This is from March 1980 to June 1980 i.e., 3 months. According to this figure the total number of persons benefited will come to 8,76,814. Here I must admire the Finance Minister. He has learnt the trick of the

trade very well. He has so presented that. at the very outset everyone who see these figures would say "Look at this, Government has performed so much. 8,76,814 employed, benefited under this scheme". This is covering about 99 taluks out of 175 that means only more than 50% of the State is covered. I would like to know whether he can give me. now or later what was the number of figures of persons benefitted in the 45 taluks which had been taken under this scheme and how many people were benefited.

4-00 P.M.

Then along with this I would like to know whether those figures have come in here, because I do not know the figures from March, 1979 to June, 1979, As it is, they have given from March 1980 to June 1980. If the figures from March 1979 to June 1979 are given then only I can give a comparative reference. I even tried my best to get those figures from the concerned department. They say they don't have. Now what has happened is this EAS has now been shifted from Planning Department to Rural Development Department. Again I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these 8,76,814 persons, who are supposed to have been benefited, were given employment for three months as is envisaged in the plan or in the programme, or even a person who comes for a day or two, whether his name is also entered and accounted among these 8,76,814 people ? That he has to clear. But in practice when the Minister wants to give figures, how he is going to do ? Has the Minister got it verified ? I know and I have the information. If they prove it to be wrong, I have no objection. Certainly I shall feel happy. The persons benefited and man-days are different. Sir, of course, this year they are going to have Rs. 12 crore scheme. Out of this Rs. 12 crore scheme, their portion will be Rs. 6 crores and the Government of India will be giving another 6 crores, if I have understood the Finance Minister properly. Somebody said, our Government is giving Rs. 12 crores and they are getting another Rs. 12 crores from Government of India. Is it so? I am requesting the Finace Minister to tell me.

I will be very happy if it is 12 plus 12 Crores. Let me know from the Finance Minister, if I am correct.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—It is 6+6 Crores.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—So totally 12 crores have been provided. Sir, even this, if you look to the conditions, Rs. 12 crores outlay, when it is to be spent ? It should be spent from March to June, because these are the three months (accounting for 100 days) where in the villagers will not have any work. It is only during this period

this Affirmation Scheme is proposed to be implemented for hundred days. Now they have to start from March to June, i. e., for about hundred days. Now with this present drought situation and people clamouring for work in places like Gulbarga, Bijapur, few taluks in Belgaum, Dharwar, most parts of Kolar portions of Bangalore, Chitradurga and few taluks in Mysore like this 103 taluks, they run from one end to the other end from east to west and north to south. So if they cover up the people who remain unemployed in these three lean months wherein they don't even have work, I wonder whether the six crores rupees which they have provided and the additional six crores of rupees from Government of India will be sufficient, because, I remember, when we started this scheme in the year 1979 for 45 taluks, even though there was not so much of drought situation, at that time we had provided from our own funds Rs. 3 crores. Now, they have doubled the area and have provided Rs. 6 crores, and another six crores they are expecting. Now, with this they have enumerated the items of work they propose to take up.

In page No. 18 of the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has proposed to utilise this scheme to construct the following durable assets which are needed by the community.

> "Additional class rooms in rural areas for Primary Schools and High Schools; Mahila Mandal Building; Anganavadi Buildings; Gymnasia; Hostels for SC/ST/BC students; Link roads from every village to intervillage roads and Improvement to village sanitation and drainage facilities."

I would like to know from the Government whether these programmes have been imposed by the Planning Commission, because they are going to give six crore rupees more? Either it is your own concept or it must be from the Centre.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—It is our own concept.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—If it is your own concept, I would like to give suggestions. When you want to employ more people or spend that money to see that more people are employed I would say Yes, they are assets no doubt. But I would like to know whether you are going to allow the people themselves to build all these things or whether your Public works Department will say that this must be in accordance with the plan, the tile should be of this type, the width and lengh should be so much and the brick wall should be so much and so on. If this is so, you know the position. Now a room measuring 20'x15' is going to cost more than Rs. 13,000/00. One simple room of 20'X15' for a school would be more than Rs. 13 to

14,000 rupees, because today each Mangalore tile cost more than a rupee and a brik cost a minimun of Re. 1 and for thousand bricks it may be thousand rupees or so, in Mangalore. If you want to take from some other place, it may be Rs. 1300 or 1400 or 1500. God only knows. This is the position. If you think all these buildings could be covered by Mangalore tiles and brik walls, God help us. This is the situation. Of corse, the Government's intention is to create assets. Then how to create assets ? Is this the method or is there some other method ? We must find out a method whereby the Government must be in a position create assets and at the same time they must be in a position to employ the maximum number of people with the available amount.

If you are convinced of this I suggest you to change these things. Don't harp only on this. Out of my experience I am suggesting this to the Government. If they want to consider this let them do. If they say that what they now had done is correct I have nothing to say. Let them face the consequences. I do not want to say much on this. If they are serious let them consider. I know now the PWD will prevail. It took nearly two years for them to convince the PWD and other concerned officers. Let every man build his own Janatha house. You don't interfere. There are instances wherein the Janatha houses have been built by the B.D.Os and Tahsildars, sometimes MLAs colluding and given away to the contractors together and most of the houses which have fallen as a result of rain or windfall is due to bad work done by the contractors. You can close your eyes and tell if there were any janatha houses have fallen it is not because a man has built but because the contractor has built it. I know you would disapprove but there are some complaints about this No man will build houses which would fall within a period of one or two years. I live in village. Anywhere if there is any complaint that a house has fallen we can safely conclude that the B.D.Os and others have played mischief. I was living in a village. I know no man or nowhere I have heard a man who builds his own house would collapse in one or two years under whatever circumstance like rainfall, heavy wind etc. excepting cyclone, hurricane. I may be in places like Andhra Pradesh, Mangalore and Tamil Nadu coastal areas houses may collapse due to cyclone and hurricane etc. You are not affected by such calamities. May be sometimes there were heavy flood in Mangalore some two years back and nearly 4 to 5 thousand houses have collapsed. That is a rarity Here after a period of two years the janatha houses have collapsed. Why it is so ? I have explained this already: Supposing you allow the Panchayat to function to construct janatha houses please allow

the local people to prevail upon. Don't entruct this puplic work to the contractors because there is lot of temptation here and sometimes the so-called representatives of the people will prevail upon the Government to entrust this work to this contractor or that contractor. If you were to entrust this work to the contractor again almost all the moneys goes to the contractor. Your idea is that there should be more potential for employing more and more people. But you have put the road, building, village sanitation and drainage etc. as a last item. Village sanitation it is a good thing. I would again suggest that this 12 crores of rupees can be used for pick ups, channels and strengthening of canal works. At present we have a number of projects, on hand i.e., Cavery Valley Project, Upper Krishna Project etc. Why don't you take up these works and employ people in it. One might argue that people may not come from villages and work for these projects. You are all aware that during drought condition people went in search of jobs hundred miles way from their places. I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister Sri Kharge who represents Gulbarga whether people from that area have not gone to far off places in search of jobs during drought conditions ? Similarly I would like to know from Bijapur M. L. As that whether people have not gone from Bijapur and Dharwar to far off places in search of jobs ? Therefore, it is not correct to say that people will not come if you take up these works, We have works relating to Narayanpur dam, U.K.P., Hippargi and so many other projects which are lying without being attended to for want of finance. So, why don't you provide money for taking up the works in those projects and thus providing employment to the people. Whatever construction work, building construction etc. you propose, for heavens sake don't allow the PWD, instead you allow the Panchayats. Let the Panchayats people build in their old fashion. It does not matter. I don't mean to say that whatever they are doing are leaky. They will do better.

Now I come to power potential and power system. They have provided Rs. 19.07 Crores as against something less to the previous year. At the same time there are some projects which should have been attended to much earlier. Therefore, even on the power production side now they talked about thermal plant. They have also talked about nuclear plant. When the thermal plant is commissioned it may be able to give us, if it is trouble free. 200 Megawatts or 220 megawatts of power if everything goes well. I want to caution on one point. In a hurry you may not foresee certain things. You know about thermal plant of Raichur. We have to depend for coal from outside sources. Once I had an idea or having captive coal

field to be possessed by the Government. Even if you now try to have it I shall feel happy and congratulate the Government if they do it. In Andhra Pradesh there are private parties who have taken up these coal mines for their operation. Why not the Government negotiate and take some coal mines so that you will be depending upon your own coal mines. Otherwise you know the difficulty. Every now and then the coals product are kept unused for want of wagons. It does not move at all State to State. Every-time something or other comes in the way of coal movement. This difficulty is there apart from other technical difficulties. I do not like to go in to the details now. It may not be so easily solved. These things are there. Therefore with all these difficulties you have set hydro projects and in your speech you have said that we will give more power projects in the Sixth Plan period. Then, what is the amount you have fixed up or proposed in the Sixth Plan period.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—In the sixth Plan Annual Plan, for power and water, they have provided Rs. 1,043.70 crores. The break up figure for power is Rs. 610 crores, which means really it is more than 50%. So far as water and power development and projects are concerned we will discuss it later on. This is no doubt a good amount which has been provided. Of course, depending on one resources, perhaps, one can say, we could have put more money into it. But, nevertheless, I must admit that it is substantially a good amount for production of power. Then, the promise that the Government will give more attention for the power production is more or less there. So, on that score they can pat on their back. I do not mind you patting on the back.

Now comes the improvement of rural communication specially in villages. I think I need not talk about it because the rural communication is there where it was. So. why talk about it ?

Then, comes the sixth point.

> "To step up efforts for improving the living of low income subsistence population".

Should I need comment on it sir? The G.N.P, itself is assuming minus 5%. Even per capita income is also less. I am talking of 1971 common standard. If you are talking in terms of current standard, of course, what was one rupee worth two years back is less now. That everybody knows and every economist says about it. Now, it is 18 or 18.5 paise. Under the circumstance, you have to go by norms. Under the norm, your per capita income has also reduced from Rs. 700 to 600 and odd this year. So, the question of improv-

ing the subsistence population does not arise at all. Even in our country, according to Government figures 50% of the population is under the poverty line. May be in Karnataka it is less because we have been able to implement the land reforms in the form in which we have brought it. May be, we can say it is not 50%, something less, but it cannot be 40%. It must be more than 40% or between 45-50%. How have we made improvement when per capita is not more than what it was last year or on the other end it is less. Even then, you have failed in that field.

We will go to the next point.

" To provide market facilities to farmers ".

What facilities are provided ? I leave this matter to others to talk about.

Then, comes the land reforms. I do not want to go into the details of it because I do not like to take much time of the House. There are other friends, probably, they will deal with some of the main points.

Then, we will go the next point.

" To increase the area under irrigation by 105 lakh hectares ",

And the other point is,

" construction of one lakh houses for poor and poorer people ".

The Hon. Minister, in his speech, has stated that it is not 1.05 lakh hectares, it is just 80,000 hectares. It is there in your speech. So, from 1.05 lakh hectares, he has come down to 80,000 hectares. This is the performance. I want to know, what prevented you from achieving this target of 1.05 hectares or even? As I have stated earlier there are projects and projects where water is available. This year, although seasonal conditions are bad, all most all the projects are being filled. Therefore, many, major and medium irrigation projects are all full with water. What prevented you from utilising this water by spending more money and bringing more lands under cultivation? The targetted figure was one lakh and odd hectares but you have come down to 80,000 hectares only. Even I am not sure about this 80,000 hectares also. I know, sometimes how some of the engineers give figures, If you go into the details, it may not been even 80,000 hectares. They leave water in one canal and say under this canal so many acres are under cultivation. But, there will be no cultivation at all. What Mr. Jaknur, what do you say, is it so or not ? I have asked him because he comes from Ghataprabha area.

Still water is not given to them. That is why, I have asked Sri Jaknur about this. Otherwise, I would have asked Sri Moily, but he does not have such projects in his area. Sri Jaknur knows the canal system of Ghataprabha. He knows very well the Gokak barrage. That was one of the main points of demands when the farmers took up their agitation recently. Though, it is shown on paper, actually water is not given in the actual field. Without giving water you want betterment contribution and water rate. That was one of the main grouse. Even I am not sure about this 80,000 hectares also. It is being there only in the P.W.D. account because they will be sitting in the office. Sometimes, they will mention the area under irrigation where actually the canal itself does not exist. This is called the area under irrigation. Please make it sure whether at least this 80,000 hectares under irrigation is a fact or still a picture. You have failed there also. Even if we assume that it is 80,000 hectares, it is less than a lakh hectares; still 20,000 hectares less. You could have incresed it to 1,20,000 hectares, which is more than the targeted figure. It was not as if it was an impossible task because water is available. If you had to construct new buildings or new canals or new dams. I would have said, yes it is not possible to increase the area under irrigation. But, when dams are already full of water, what prevented the Government from increasing the area under irrigation?

4.30 P.M.

Now, I will come to this one lakh Janata Houses. Sir, I do not wish to take much time on that subject since there are other friends who will talk on it. The hon. Minister for Finance Sri Veerappa Moily, who was previously also a Minister in my Ministry, in a bigger fanfare, killing the giant in one strike, they came to power and in his great enthusiasm, Sri Moily said, "What, you people talked of 80,000 Janata Houses I am going to build One lakh Janata houses. Sir, what is the fate of that Scheme? Have they completed the One lakh targeted houses? It is not as if I am exaggerating the things. Let us admit the fact. What about those 50,000 houses whose foundation was laid and the wall has been constructed? Even now I suggest to the government, let them provide funds to this from anywhere. I will be really happy, if the hon. Minister for Finance were to provide funds and this is the just reason. The other day, to my great surprise, the people from my area told me that there was only three inches of rain-fall, so far. This is the position in the middle of the month of March. This is very strange indeed. So many strange things are going to happen hereafter. How many houses might have collapsed, God only knows? This is the summer

season and it will be better to complete the construction of wall. For Heaven sake provide some money immediately by curtailing somewhere and let them complete the houses. Do not go by that small figure of 50,000 houses. It is not correct to say like that. There are three types of schemes about which I do not wish to go in detail. Somebody will speak about it. So Sir, these were the objects which they brought out with such a big fanfare and this is the actual performance.

Now, the Budget, we have got a deficit of Rs. Ninety crores and odd. The hon. Minister for Finance has proposed, the manner in which he wishes to bring down the budget deficiency. The additional taxes will amount to Rs. 17 Crores. The last year's deficit has been closed by not spending the money, -20 becomes—.75 Crores i.e. Rs. 75 lakhs, During the period of these 3 months, the biggest achievement they did was to halt all the developmental activities and now they say that they have closed the financial gap of Rs. 20 crores. Yes, they have received more money by way of an excise duty to the tune of Rs. 73 to 90 Crores and even the sales-tax etc., they have received more. In the Revenue account, after expenditure, they are left with at aggregate amount of nearly Rs. 62 crores. This is the surplus amount they have got. With this surplus, they have an ambitious Plan of Rs. 428 crores or so. It is good that they have this 64 Crores of rupees surplus. But, how did they get this Rs. 64 crores? I say, by their non-performance. What they had targeted for the year 1980-81, they did not fulfill the target as mentioned earlier. They did not fulfil the target of the year 1979-80. They did not fulfil the target of the Plan Development for the year 1980-81. Of course, they have got surplus amount. I want to know, who is that advisor or who is the Finance Secretary or somebody, when they have surplus of revenue, why is it they were not able to perform so far as the Plan Development was concerned?

Now, with these, they say, with a deficit of Rs. 51 crores under the estimated Budget, they will have about 97.14 Crores of deficit Budget by the end of a financial year 1981-82. They have proposed to cover about Rs. 17.05 Crores by way of an additional taxes and the rest they have left out, may be because of buoyancy, a portion will get covered. There are two ways of Budget. Sometimes a Jugglery can be made in the Budget by these two ways. One way is to get more revenues by way of additional taxes as well as buoyancy in the remaining financial days and the other way is not to spend the money. That is how they have done to cover the deficit of Rs. 20 crores to bring it down to Rs. 0.75 crore. Even they can cover the remaining Rs. 82 Crores, one portion by buoyancy and

another portion by not spending the amount. Sir, by this way, what will be the fate of our Plan. They say, 'we have done a good job'. This is not the way to say in running the administration or managing the finances of the State. The Budget is a 'Mirror' which shows every aspect of the financial position of a State.

Now, with this buoyancy, even admitting there is buoyancy, they should have been able to spend more for the developmental activities like, Irrigation and Power. Sir, out of Rs. 1040 Crores, nearly Rs. 600 crores in the Sixth Plan goes to Power, what is left over—about Rs. 400 Crores. The Cauvery Basin Projects are not included in this. So, only about Rs. 400 and odd crores are left.

In five years you spent 400 and odd crores for the entire Krishna Valley. Then Bidar downwards upto some area somewhere in Chidloor where Krishna Valley Project comes, so many bridges are there. I am sure in Belgaum there is Hippargi perhaps which costs more than 30 crores. We originally planned for 25 crores but now it must be for 50 crores. Again Ghataprabha Right Canal is there. Agitation is going on. Again Malaprabha Canal and again Narayanapura dam. I do not know whether it has been completed or not and Almatti dam, Lift Irrigation schemes. At this rate, I want to know, if you take every year, since three years, we are giving only 25 crores 25 crores, 25 crores You should have atleast provided 40 to 45 crores to this Cauvery Basin dam. A Minimum of 40 crores should have been provided. Why I say it because even then, it would be more or less equivalent to 25 crores of two years back since the prices have gone up so much in one year. The escalation in prices is nearly 30 to 33%. With this 25 crores every year, how are you going to complete these dams, these projects. It may not be in our life time as people used to say. If people were to ask me would it have been possible to complete the dams within the 6th plan period itself, I say no. It is not possible. Then, should it not be possible to complete them in the 7th Plan period atleast? You cannot say no to it. We have to see that atlest by the end of the 7th Plan period, none of our projects should remain in-completed. I am taking a realistic view of the whole picture. I can also say that I would have finished it. Anybody cannot finish, I know. But the rate at which you are going, you will never finish it even in the 7th or 8th Plan period. Therefore, your planning should be to see under what circumstances. Sir, I remember, if I recall to the memory of this August House through you, when once I was handling the major portfolio of Irrigation, some friends said that I must provide money for Krishna Project. In one meeting I did say, "See, there is an English Idiom. Borrow or steal". I said, "I

will beg, borrow or steal". "I will find money". Then one of our good friends, a Member of Parliament then who is no more a Member now, took exception to it and wrote to the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. "Look at this man, he is going to beg, borrow or even steal". He did not understand the spirit with which I talked. He virtually took it as an offence that I am trying to steal somebody's money perhaps it was a cognisable offence according to him because neither he knew law properly nor was he completely ignorant of it. They took up as a big issue against me. Inspite of it, I did borrow money. You know from where. I borrowed from World Bank to the tune of 100 crores. The Government of India is another miser. What does it do? When we get 100 crores, they keep a portion themselves. They give only 40 crores. They not only keep the money under the name of your projects, but they also ask us to pay more interest. Is it not? They have to pay 6% interest whereas they pay only 3/4%. What wonderful the Government of India people are? It is high time that the Government of India changes this policy. I must compliment the Finance Minister as he has said one thing about the loans, which we are getting from the Reserve Bank. Sir, Reserve Bank gives to Apex Bank, Apex Bank to District Bank, District Bank to Primary Bank and Primary Bank to some other man and then to your hand finally. By then so much will have gone. Then out of every Rs. 100, you may hardly get Rs. 25 only. Sometimes, the people with thumb impression will even get a big Zero. Transmission loss is there. The interest charges by the time it comes from Reserve Bank to the last man it will be from 4%, I do not know. If I am wrong I stand corrected. From Reserve Bank, it is 2%. From Reserve Bank it comes to Apex Bank. From Apex Bank it will increase to 7 or 8%, I do not know, to District Bank and from District Bank it increases and again it comes to Primary Bank and it comes to 13% now. The last man gets it at 13%. The same type of miserly attitude and the same type of 'Maidas' attitude has been exhibited by the Government of India, throughout. If the Government of India is serious, if it wants to do anything for the poor country particularly the rural people, they must at once revise their policy of lending the money at this rate. They not only lend money at this rate but at the same time, whatever we get either from Iran, or Iraq or some other Arab country or World Bank, they even get it at 3/4 % and charge us 6%. So, Sir, I cannot blame the Government for it. I am only trying to highlight the issue so that our Chief Minister who is not here at the moment, of course he has left it to his Finance Minister, who says that he is so close to the Prime Minister.....

SRI S. M. SHEERNALY CHANDRASHEKAR.—It is a fact and it is proved beyond doubt.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್.—ತಾವು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಥ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ತಾವು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಇವರು ಇದೇ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೀರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ನಾನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಇವರ ತರಹ ತಂತಿನಾದ ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಥ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. For me, it is very advantageous. Your assertion is really advantageous to my argument. That is why, I thank you. Because I did not know the closest relationship that existed between the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister. So, I am most justified in saying that the Chief Minister who is so close to the Prime Minister should look into these things and ask the Central Government through the Prime Minister to reduce the rate of percentage and also to see that the entire money which we get by way of loan from various outside agencies, World Bank and other aiding countries is released to us. Why should they not allow us to have the complete amount. This is what I want to say. I am prepared to accept what Sri Chandrashekar says. But in your action, it is not proved, Sri Chandrashekar. You mean not you, Chandrashekar. I am talking of the Government. So, in the plan your projection of the finances for the sixth plan period, the Sector-allocation may be something more or something less. I do not go into details. But I would like to remaind this House, through you Mr. Speaker, and the Government in particular, that if Karnataka is not in a position to complete our projects well within atleast by the end of the 7th plan period either Irrigation or Power. God help our State.

You may ask how to bring money ? If you were to ask me then I will have to give a different answer. How do you bring money, it is your responsibility if once you take up the Government. Beyond that I do not like to say anything now. The Government of India is also equally responsible. You have stated that too many projects had been taken during the last Government's period. That iswhat you have stated.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—I am not accusing.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS —Indirectly slanting. You come from South Kanara. Therefore, you are clever than the rest, your Chief Minister sometimes. Where he directly says something without knowing nice ties, you know nice ties and therefore you put them in a nice manner.

SRI SHEERNALY CHANDRASEKHAR —This is divide and rule policy.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—There is no gain or loss for me by dividing. Simply hug your Chief Minister and sit with him. But even then you cannot get anytning, I am not bothered. But because you have stated that, whether you hug or not it is none of my concern with reference to you and with reference to anybody I want to make it very clear. What is there for me to ivide you ? When time comes, you will divide yourselves why should I bother ab ut it ? Ane that time, when it comes I do not know because I am not a Jyothishi. You find out from Jyothishis, when it comes. So Sir, you have to provide for money to see that these projects are completed. What is the position today ? All the irrigation projects, no work is going on. That is the complaint either from the Kabini area or from Harangi area people or Hemavathy people. Even from Krishna valley projects. The same trouble is there. So Sir, then with a deficit finances they have stated that they are going to get Rs. 17 crores out of these new taxes and they will get out of the 97 crores deficit, a deficit of Rs. 80 crores. Now, the Government of India have a deficit of 1,560 crores. Anyway they are going to get new notes printed. Surely there is no other way to cover up the deficit. Why not they give you some hundred crores more ? I would have requested the Chief Minister directly. Now I would request the Chief Minister, through Sri Sheernaly Chandrasekhar because he is more close to him as he says; let him get another Rs. 100 crores grant and spend it on our projects. Then they might say there would be inflation. Anyway, none of us are responsible. It is largely of the Government of India, I cannot blame our Government only. They are indirectly responsible not directly. So, inflation is running. At least let us complete our projects because the food position is already this year very bad, From 71 lakh tonnes, it has come down to 60 lakh tonnes. Is it not so ? I know it. Again there is a difficulty. One years drought is difficult for our State to contain, may be big or small. From 71 it comes down to 60. So at least if we complete our projects, permanently there will be a solution for our State. At any rate even if there is any likelihood of drought being there now and then, so far as food position is concerned, we will not be depending on others. We will be still self-sufficient. In good years you will be in a position to send outside. You have stated that you got Rs. 17 crores last year from excise. I do not know whether you can get the same Rs. 17 crores again. That was one year. There of course I must say that the Government have done well *i.e.*, in that excise auction because every year there was

a normal increase of 5/6 crores. Only last year it has jumped up to 17 crores. But do not be sure of next year or this coming season. I do not know whether you can project the same Rs. 17/- crores. Can you ?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—We have projected.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Let us see. I am not sure of it. Anyway if you get it, it is well and good. Then, there are other taxes. Sales tax, for instance. What you have done. See the revenues they get (Budget at a Glance, last but one page of the Budget Speech). Revenue Account – Receipt. Sir, let us know this very carefully. State Taxes. In 1980-81 from 420.63 it goes to 476.64 and it is likely to go up to 507.87 *i.e.* the projection. Share of Central Taxes will go up from 186.86 to 197.71 in the year 1980-81 and it goes up to 218.51 in the coming year *i.e.*, 1981-82. So, there is buoyancy. There is rise in grants from Central Government. Just one crore more. Last year you got 86.26 crores. This year you are going to get 87.03. You come to this non-plan revenue. Here, look at the funny position. What are these non-tax revenues ? Other than tax revenues. The non-tax revenue should mean, your income from mines, income from forests and income from such other Government activities where you do not tax. So, these non-tax, many items are there. I do not remember all of them. Mainly, I am saying. In this non-tax revenue, if you look to the figures, look at this. In 1980-81 it was 227.79 crores. What is it they in the revised Budget of 1980-81 ? In the revised estimate, it is 204.06. Sir I think all the Ministers should get interested in these things because they have got collective responsibility, have they not ?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY —Collective.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS. —If they are having collective responsibility, they have left thinking and listening only to one gentleman. Is not it ? Even if they are willing, the hon. Members are not willing to let them.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR. —Office work is being done.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ನೀವೂ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆದರೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಓದಿ ಹೇಳುವವರು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Non-tax Revenue which had been projected, now it has come down in the revised estimates to 204.06 crores, There is a fall of nearly Rs. 23 crores and odd. How do you explain this ? Forest revenue is less. Mineral revenue is less or industries have gone backwards. What is the position ? Why is there so much of fall of

nearly 24 crores in the non-tax revenue ? Here is your responsibility. All of you should think seriously and when the prices are exploding so much, there is a terrible fall of Rs. 24 crores. And that is why you have rightly projected the non-tax revenue estimate for the coming year as 223.90 crores.

5.00 P. M.

I do not know whether you are going to perform better or the same non-performance will prevail even in this. Sir. like that there is another point so far as finance is concerned. In the last page of this budget speech, there is one point which has troubled my mind which I am not able to understand There are two or three items under Capital Account. Receipts. Loans from Government of India; Open Market Loans, etc.: Loans from LIC, RBI. GIC and NCDC; all those figures are there. Now, coming to recoveries on the loans and advances, in the AIR 1980-81, they had projected an estimate of Rs. 38.98 crores of which they were able to recover let me say, by the revised estimate we could see, about Rs. 31.25 crores. The gap is not so wide. Now coming to the budgetted estimate, the projections are Rs. 62.42 crores. Double than what you have recovered this year: less than what you have budgetted last year. How could you have double? Please let me know. That means, another Rs. 30 crores; then I will add this Rs. 30 crores to your deficit. There is no other way because it is Receipts side. Even if we assume you get Rs. 32 crores, what about remaining Rs. 30 crores. Rs. 30 plus 80, Rs. 110 crores deficit. Therefore, you have to find out why it is Rs. 62 crores. No where you have explained this. What does it show? There is husbanding of resources, expending of the money-of the Government money. In both these, I am sorry to say, you have failed, There is a windfall I know but your saying that you have got some money out of sales tax buoyancy-it should be more because in previous years, we had taxed to the tune of Rs.13 or 14 crores. You had also added up to it some other items where in of course you have let out the coffee plantations and planters. Sir, the other day these friends Mr. Chandre Gowda and some others were saying that coffee plantations deserved to be let out or let go because the prices of coffee have gone down I thought I should verify before either I accept what he said or refute what he said.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಶೀರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ತಾವೇ ಸರಚಾರ್ಜ್ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್—ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆ ? ನೀವು ಅಂತೂ ಕಾಫಿ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರ್ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆ? ಅವರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಹೇಳಿ. ಇಂಥವರು ಹಾಗಲ ಕಾಯಿ ಕಳ ನಿಗೆ ಬೇವಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್‌ರವರು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ

Since four years-three years I know, I have misplaced the paper some where, I have got facts and figures: at some stage I will read out; there is no fall in the coffee price. Since three years it is some where between Rs. 420 or 425 per measure what ever it is. Consecutively for three years, it is maintained and a little higher is also coming. The Finance Minister the other day said that coffee price is falling.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—It is one of the reasons.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Your one of the reasons has also gone to the thin air. You said that we have discussed in the cabinet and we put that surcharge and then without your asking the Chief Minister announced that he is not going to keep surcharge any more and you had simply agreed. You are now trying to defend your Chief Minister promise and in the process making another mistake of saying that the coffee price have come down. It is not true to acts at all. The other day I kept quiet because I thought unless I verify things I should not refute it. To-day I am in a position to refute unless you get figures from heaven or some where. I have got it from the right source-your Coffee Board. What is the other reason?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—I will explain.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—What is there to explain. You have lost Rs. 1½ crores.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—More than once I have said that I will explain.

SRI .D. DEVARAJ URS.—You explain ; I tell this is wrong ; let the people judge.

Sir, I leave the budget and I will now come to other issues. If you take this Medical College issue, some time in the process of debating I remember Chief Minister saying that during my regime there were complaints against Medical Colleges of Manipal and that I wanted to favour the Manipal Medical College people because he happened to be the brother of Mr. T. A. Pai, who was an influential person and so I changed the portfolio of the then Minister for Health Mr. Siddaveerappa.

(Sri Sheernaly Chandrashekar interrupted)

Here is a wonderfull defender of the faith. Sir, in this connection I must clear the position. That day I kept quiet. Firstly, it is far from the truth to say that the portfolio was changed because of this. Mr. Siddaveerappa, luckily is still alive. Let anybody go and verify why it was changed. Because, he himself wanted a change. He said

that his health does not permit him to take this heavy burden of Health Portfolio. He wanted lighter work. Therefore I had to change his portfolio not because of this. On the other hand he has gone into this question and finally come to the conclusion that there was nothing wrong. of course Capitation Fees complaints is there in every college.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. ಶೀರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಅವರಿಗೂ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಏನು ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.ಆಳಿಯಂದಿರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೇನೋ. ನನಗಂತೂ ಏನು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. How do you know. I knew my Ministers better than you do. Unlesshe told you and complained that his portfolio was snatched away because of the reason which you did not mention to me at that time, you cannot say. You just want to curry the favour of the Chief Minister. you are talking to defend him. Please don't go on poking your nose without knowing facts. Sir, it is far from truth to say that Mr. T. A. Pai had influenced him. He has written to me a letter that I should clarify this position. To be fair to him, at no time has he mentioned about Manipal College. He has stated in his letter. He has not influenced or asked me to just give up this or that.

So, clearly to make charge against others without knowing facts is thoroughly unfair, to say the least. Secondly now the Chief Minister has said, anyway, that he is going to appoint a committee and we will depend on the committee's recommendations for further giving permission to new colleges. That is all. But, while so saying now, I want the Government to think very seriously one fact namely when Manipal College people have come forward to say that they are going to do away with capitation fee, as appeared in the Press as I read, I would like to ask the Government that are they going to do the same thing or make the other colleges to go in the same fashion.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. ಶೀರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಅಳಿಯ ಅಲ್ಲ ಮಗಳ ಗಂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. It is all the same.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೋ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. So far as boys and girls who join the colleges are concerned they are not going to pay. ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಒಳಗಡೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಎಂ.ಶಿರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಕೋಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. They have created a trust.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—You are attributing motives to others. That is not fair. ನಿಮಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ. In fact one major grievance of the boys and girls to-day who had gone for strike

and even for Sathyagrah or Upavasa. Already it has come in the Press that they have given up fast and other things. Nevertheless, what is the point ? What is the grievance ? Their grievance is that the capitation fee is removed. That is the most important grievance. Supposing I know this capitation fee is stopped, let me tell you. if this is one fellow coming forward with application for a college, I know why people come forward for colleges. The less said, the better about it, You declare your policy that 'No capitation fee' or you collect the capitation fee from the individual boys if they are rich enough. Did they not pay ? I think the same practice is continuing, I do not know, about SC/ST boys were to get Rs. 10,000 from the Government for paying capitation fees. Only that fee was fixed. Anyway they were free and the Government bore the burden and that money was given to the respective institutions, Let us consider one thing. Let the Governmet collect directly Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 from those who can afford to pay from those other than SC/ST boys. Let the money be paid for their maintenance. Why not do like this ? One step of yours will solve the entire problem. There would be no trouble of medicos or this or that. So, this is about your medical colleges. I caution the Government of one thing. Now, willy-nilly, they have sanctioned two. For heaven's sake, let them stop. I am told that there are 13 applications pending before the Government.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—To my question to-day they have admitted that 22 applications, are there.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Let there be 200 applications. No body can apply and get yes. What is wrong ? Sometimes fee can be collected, There are some B.Ed Colleges. Without recognition these colleges have collected money from the students. Some hundred boys have came to me and told, Sir our B.Ed college is not recognised. We have paid Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. What is the fate ? The Government have not recognised them. You have recognised some. You have not recognised them. That is the position. That is a different issue. I will talk about it later on. When we see the medical boys, they have to pay more and more every year. Supposing they have stop this capitation fee then the people will say that we do not have enough money to run the colleges.

For them let the Government provide. Let them fix fees for these boys. There will be accounting to the Government side. All these non-sense of taking money under the table, black-money and all these things, will not be there and let us see how many colleges will start. Nobody will come forward the moment they come to know

that this resource has dried up. Certainly, there may not be this kind of a thing. Have you every heard of people coming with so many applications for starting medical colleges ? To produce a doctor, it requires Rs, 2½ lakhs. I do not understand.

There is one other point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government at this juncture is, Sir, we have the Patel Shanbogh system in our State. Now the Shanbogh system has been taken away because we have got an Act. According to that hereditary system is abolished. These poor Shanboghs were having small Patki and they used to conduct their work. Some of them were some what substantial, Others were very poor. There was a time when they came to the Government and I took a sympathetic attitude and sanctioned I think Rs. 100 or so per month as monthly pension for them. There were 700 or 800 ; I do not remember. Most of them were at the stage of going to the grave. Now, the Patels want some kind of compensation or remuneration for them, because Shanboghs have got it. There are two types of Patels. One is the ordinary Patels, the other is Police Patel. In most of the areas in Uttar Karnataka we have been removing the Police Patels and putting somebody else in-charge of the Dalapathies and others. I am not trying to meddle with that proposition. With our experience in this village accounting system they are the great source of corruption, in these villages. some of them may be good. If you transfer them then I think, they have more influence over MLAs than anybody else. They will come to MLA and they will sit on their neck and see that they are transferred. Otherwise the Deputy Commissioner or who ever is the person or the officer who transfer them, he will be in trouble.

In villages what the Government is doing? At one time they said that we are going to give up the recovery of cooperative loans. Sir I think already stated that every village Accountant, Tahasildar, sometimes the BDOs, Sheristedars, all of them had their share in plenty. That is at the time of Deepavali a minimum of Rs. 100 to 200 each applicant has to spend and in each taluk 14 to 16 thousand applicants went to Tahsildar's Office to give their applications so that their cooperative loan dues could be completely wiped off. So, many times the village level workers, whoever they are, are not prepared to go from place to place. If they are transferred, they will some how manage to see that their transfers are cancelled. This has become a permanent feature Then what is the idea of doing away with this hereditary system, What is wrong with it, I would like to know. Of course, I am not trying to blame the Government. They are not responsible. Even in a way I am not reasponsible when

I was a Member, but not a Minister when this abolition of hereditary system was passed. Anyway I am a part of it. Let me take the blame on myself. But the situation now is, these people are coming before the Government asking for some compensation or for some masha-sana monthly pension. I would suggest that if these village level workers misbehave, there are so many vacancies left which could be filled up. I think Mr. Arumugham and other friends will ask what about our percentage *i.e.* 18% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would much rather ask him what happened to this roster. Nobody has courage to talk about it. When the roster of 1979 was made applicable to the candidates pending before the PSC, I want to ask my Scheduled Caste representative Ministers what happened to it? Did they raise their voice? Why they are worried about this so much? Let some patels who are strong enough and still younger be appointed. I tell you, you can get better work from these people with lesser remuneration. At least there was a time when these Patels and Shanbhogues had worked for the sake of their honour and prestige.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK,— Perhaps, they were afraid of the villagers.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೀರಾ್ನಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.— ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ, ತರಕಾರಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಸಿಗಂತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

SRI D DEVARAJ URS.— There you are right, because you know the shanbogues very well.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೀರಾ್ನಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.— ಅದೇ ಕುಲ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.— Sir, now I don't see hereditary system. At least the existing people who number about 6 to 8 hundred, depenbing on their age, ability and healthwise let us appoint them. I am not suggesting this with half-the-cuff manner. I have given a great thought over this, and I find this would be more financially chiaper and administrative'y far far superior. If there are young people you appoint them for some period. You consider this aspect.

Sir, now I come to this betterment levy and water rate. No doubt, Government have bodly come forward to say that they are giving up this betterment levy. I have no comments on that. Here is a Government which is generous. If I say something, they may say : Look at this man, though we want to be generous he is coming in the way. Why I should take the blame? If they afford to be generous, let them pay. I will not talk about it now. But what they have done is, whatever they have given in one hand to one set of people, they have taken away in the other hand. I would request the hon. members to carefully watch what I am going to say.

In the latest Government Order dated 27-12-1980, they have said b tterment levy need not be given. They have also said they have modified the water rates. In what manner? Previously, we had fixed betterment levy. No doubt there is an Act. Now just because Mr. Rudrappa led a farmers' delegation and pleaded for this, like DHANASURA KARNA, the Chief Minister said 'yes' and every thing is done. So this Kaliyuga Karna Now I use the word Kaliyuga Karna instead of Dwaparayuga Karna.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೀರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.— ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಏನಾದರೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.— ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಓದಿದರೆ ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದ್ವಾಪರ ಯುಗದ ಕರ್ಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಕಲಿಯುಗದ ಕರ್ಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಎಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೀರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.— ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.— ನನ್ನ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗೆ? ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನೀವು ಆಡುವುವೆಲ್ಲಾ ನನ್ನ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಅಂತ ಆಯಿತು. ಈ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಅವರ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಮೊಯಿಲಿಯವರ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯೋ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಆಗ ೧೨ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ೨೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಇವರು ಈಗ ೧೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಿದರು. ೧೩ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ೨೫೦ ಇದ್ದುದನ್ನು ೨೨೫ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ೧೨ ರಿಂದ ೧೩ ಕ್ಕೆ ೭೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೆ? What is this Mr. Bommai? You were the Chairman of the Committee.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.— ಬೆಟರ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಲೆವಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಈ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟಿನಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.— ಬೆಟರ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಲೆವಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ೨೦ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ವಂಶಪಾರಂಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂಥ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆ ನೋಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೀರ್ನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.— ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಅಂತ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪಟ್ಟು ವಂರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೀಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ? ಏನೋ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಡಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಬೀಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರಲ್ಲಿಪ್ಪ. Then Sir, you take this Malnad difficulty. In the previous Government Order gazetted in the year 1979, paddy in Malnad with a rainfall of 1250 mm, the water rate was Rs. 25-00; now they have revised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 32-00 What is the logic ? What is the rational behind this when they have removed the betterment levy on one side and on the other hand they have increased the water rate? Then come to the other point. In other areas under irrigation, for one crop of paddy they have raised from Rs. 35 to 48-, Sir, I want to ask the hon. Finance Minister for whose benefit he has done this? Why they should collect from people who have paid betterment levy previously. There are projects and projects. You want them to pay Rs 48 instead of Rs. 35-00. Where you have spent crores and crores of rupees you don't want them to pay any betterment levy, where people have paid betterment levy you have increased water rate from Rs. 35 to Rs. 48-00, and the area under irrigation is more in this State.

5-30 P.M.

There are areas under irrigation. In the year 1979-80 it was about 22½ lakh hectares. Irrigated area under Paddy will be about 8 lakhs. Non-irrigated area under Paddy cultivation i.e Malnad area is about 3.75 lakh hectares. Irrigated area under Sugarcane comes to about 1½ lakh hectares. So, the Government seems to be very much favourable to sugarcane growers who are also to pay betterment levy and such levies have been put on the rest, as was rightly pointed out by Sri Bommai. This money you are going to collect will be more than what would have been got by way of betterment levy. I am not taking this side or that side. Many people I know who used to blame me that this Government is unnecessarily putting so much burden on us, today I wonder not a single man has opened his mouth in public. Area under single crop of Paddy is about 15 lakh hectares. Now I want the Hon'ble Minister for Finance to kindly note this. In the paddy area single crop is there. Double crop is there. Single crop alone comes to about 15 lakh hectares and that of double crop area comes to about 8½ lakh hectares. That means for the single crop for 15 lakh hectares you are going to keep at the rate of Rs. 48 per acre whereas in the sugarcane you have reduced to Rs. 200. I myself reduced it to Rs. 250. You have further reduced because the file was there already, You have reduced by Rs. 50 You are generous set of people. I don't mind. You can run the Government without Kandaya. It may be also a taxless Government. You can run the Government without any taxes unlike the Shanubhog works without any compensation or remuneration. He needs only Masi kudike. So this Government can also run without any taxes. Farmers who grow single crop has to pay Rs. 48, the double crop growers have to pay Rs. 48 plus 48. That is about Rs. 80-90. What is the justification you have done for all other crops. What is it you have done. You have increased quite a lot. You have gone on increasing for all other crops like Jowar, groundnut Rs. 20 and now it is Rs. 24. Cotton formerly it was Rs. 48 now it is Rs. 50 that means you have brought it down to Rs. 2 may be something less. According to the latest figures groundnut is Rs. 24. Previously it was Rs. 18 This is the position. Now they ave raised it to Rs. 25. Then pulses, paddy and other things. So many items are there. Pulses remained as it was. Cotton crop they have increased from Rs. 36 to Rs. 50. So, what is the concession which this Government has given to the farmers. What type of farmers' leaders they are who come here.

SRI S.M. SHEERNALY CHANDRASEKHAR.—They are satisfied.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—This is the type of farmers' leaders we have in our State. So, these people say that here is a grand Chief Minister and a Government and he is so generous to them. The leaders came here and went on praising the Chief Minister and the Government. I do not know what will be the fate of the so called leaders. Now they got one thing. That is about Sugarcane. As regards the price I don't like to discuss it now. My friends will take up that subject.

Then Sir, I come to the minimum wages. Minimum wages was fixed in the year 1975 if I remember correct. From 1979 onwards particularly from 1980 onwards soaring prices are there in every field and particularly in agricultural field. They are unorganised. What about their fate ? More than half of the agricultural wage earners are the labourers belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes. Have pity on them. Immediately revise the minimum wages. The other point is that there are inumerable pockets where even the minimum wages that have been fixed four years back has not been revised. In Bijapur, in Belgaum, in Gulbarga and in Raichur—there are people who are paid only Rs. 2 to 3 per day though we have fixed Rs. 5½ to Rs 6 per day. Now when we want to pay remunerative price to the farmers naturally the agricultural Labourers should also get the minimum wages. After all the agricultural labourers depend upon mainly on the wages.

Now whether you have raised it or not, but the prices of commodities are going up. You have to Pay Rs. 118–120 for a quintal of paddy, One Kg. of good quality rice costs about Rs. 3.50-4.00 That is the position today. So, what about these poor agricultural labourers. ? I would strongly plead that this must be immediately looked into. You have brought so many ordinances. Why did you not think of bringiug on this ? You must think of bringing an Ordinance or a Bill or whatever you want by the end of this Session wherein minimum wages should be fixed to agricultural labourers. Our responsibility is to see that every man gets his due wage which is going to be prescribed by the Government. Otherwise, what is the position of these poor people from among the agricultural labourers. It is not merely the landless, but it is the small and marginal farmer who is also an agricltural labourer in every village. Every farmer is not a surplus producer. Of course, where there is irrigation facility, to some extent, they do produce something more than what they eat, even a man who has got 2–3 acres of land. If it is a dry land, even with the help of 10 acres, he will not be able to produce surplus. This has been calculated in this country. I do not know what is it with reference to Karnataka as such. Slight variation in

the percentage may be there. Sir, only top 10% of farmers are the surplus producers in our country. Rest of the farmers have never produced surplus in this country. In Karnataka it is 15% and rest of the farmers do not produce surplus. That means they have to depend on buying. For some months, they may have some quantity of ragi or jowar. For many months, they have to buy in the open market ; that is the position When they want to buy, they naturally depend on your employment affirmation scheme. Do you know the price of ragi and maize ? They are the staple food in the State of ours. I did not know, but I am told by an economist that nearly 75% of the total production of ragi in this country is by Karnataka State only. You can very well understand how many people depend on this staple food ragi. Almost all people in Northern Karnataka depend on jowar. These are the two scarce commidities today. Then, how do you expect these agricultural labourers to survive ? When you go on giving concessions to one set of people, you raise simultaneously the wages of these people also. You should have thought of it. You need not wait for me or somebody to suggest these things, because you claim to be more representative in character than the previous chops. O.K., you claim, I do not mind, but show it in action. Why did you keep quiet ? It must be somewhere between Rs. 7-8. Sometimes, I do not know, depending on the nature of work, it may go upto Rs.10. Come on, you raise it. Now, one has to pay Rs. 2/- to buy a K.g. of ragi. If that is the case, when an agricultural labourer gets Rs.4/-a day ; how can he survive ? During off-season, he does not get the work almost every day. Therefore, it is the duty of all of us, particularly the Government to come out with some measure or the other to see that the wages of agricultural labourers are raised at once.

Sir, there is this question of Bhadra Dam. It was debated here. What the Hon. Chief Minister appears to have said is that because of the technical opinion given by engineers, if it is to be repaired the water has to be let out completely from November onwards for a period of 7-8 months. Sir, I have a diffetent view on this matter. I am very much doubtful whether this technical opinion should be blindly accepted.

Now, I would like to speak a few words about the Bhadra Dam. Generally it is said that there are two types of dams all over the world One is gravity dam and the other is arch dam. In the case of arch dam, the dam will be in the shape of an arch wherein pressure of water will be on either sides of the dam. Whereas in the case of gravity dam bulk of the water pressure will be concentrated in the entre. Because of weight and gravity force, the dam cannot be

easily toppled by water force. Bhadra dam is a gravity dam. Now, if you say that water is to be let out wholly for the purpose of making repairs, before you take a decision, I repeat, please again think over the matter, because merely letting out the water by itself mean anything. I would have said, alright, let out, it would be easiest. But, how much crops valued in terms of crores of rupees will be lost?

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

SRI S.M. SHEERNALY CHANDRASHEKAR.—Still they have not taken any decision.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—that is the statement already made by the Hon. Chief Minister. If the Government says that they have not taken any decision, let them take my suggestion and let them decide Even now, I have no objection. If they say that they have not taken any decision, I have no objection.

SRI S.M. SHEERNALY CHANDRASHEKAR.—Sir, I have also visited the dam. American experts are coming to repair the dam. They may repair without letting out the water.

SRI D. DAVARAJ URS. —That is what I said.

MR. SPEAKER.—A statement was there on the floor of the House, the other day.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—According to the technical opinion, the water has to be let out. So, my friend Sri S. M. Chandrashekar is saying something else.

MR. SPEAKER —I hope Sri Sheernaly Chandrashekar has not been authorised by the Government.

SRI S.M. SHEERNALY CHANDRASHEKAR.—That is not correct Sir.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Sir, I will give the reply later on.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Al-right, I take it for the present that the Government have come to a decision of letting out the water. I would say, please do not proceed.

MR. SPEAKER.—There was statement of the Chief Minister.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS. —I depend on that statement only. But, now the Hon. Minister Sri Moily immediately should have said, no. He said, he would reply me later on. Then, what does it mean ? I take it that the Government have taken a decision. But, now I want that to reconsider.

SRI M.C. BASAPPA.—On the other day, the Government made a statement that they have already taken a decision to release the water and make it available for repairs. From November upto next July, *i.e.*, for a period of 7-8 months.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, this Bhadra Dam is a gravity dam. It is not a dam to be toppled so easily. Of course, they say that there are leakages. Then they have to go into several questions such as Why this leakages are there, exactly at what point and whether the entire dam is leakaging. Sir, you might have heard and seen the Talkale Dam. Once upon a time, between 100 to 300 cusecs of water was oozing from the Dam. We did not say that let out the water. It cannot be done also. We repaired it in a different way. It is functioning alright now. Here the one point I am not able to understand and even I do not think that the hon. Minister would be in a position to tell me now. It is a point of fact, let them find out from the engineers, if they are here, whether this scouring gate is above the sluice gate. If it is so, then what is the position. Whether these leakages are in this Scouring gate or in the Irrigation canal gate or in the sluice gate.

MR. SPEAKER.—In all the five sluice gates, leakages are there. That was the statement.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Alright. Even then, is it only the repair of gates or is it because the dam is also damaged and the water is oozing out of the dam ? Is it the safety of the dam is involved or something else? Let the Government consider on these points before they come to any decision, without taking a hasty decision, namely, where exactly is the leakage and the quantity of leakage. The quantity of leakage is also important. It is also important to know when was the first time leakage was observed. whether it is going on since ages or ages or eversince the dam started functioning or is it of a recent occurance etc. Whether the leakage is increasing or decreasing is another question. These are all the matters which are to be looked into before taking a decision to let out the water. Then, if there is any leakage, can we not repair the dam without letting out the water by grouting. There are several methods. Are there any glitty materials coming out from the leakage or merely the water is oozing ? Sometimes, the dam also weeps. Water comes out and oozes. These are all the matters one has to look into. If there is anything wrong with the gates, can we not repair them without letting out the entire water. May be some Engineers from the Central Government might have advised to remove the water. Supposing there is an eye for one would say, let the Government find out from various sources, from various engineers, whether there is any poss bility of repairing this dam without damaging nearly six months crop and an area of nearly two lakhs and odd acres. If it becomes inevitable, what will be the cost. Of course, it is a different matter But, I would only say, let the Government take care to see that all

possible methods are going to be explored before coming to that decision. This is all my point. Simply because somebody said from the Centre to do this, let them not do it. Sometimes, all of a sudden some Engineer goes from Karnataka to the Centre and in overnight he becomes a great expert. He becomes a great expert merely by shifting the place. We have got some experts here, who are far better than the experts at Centre. Even I can suggest some names, if they wish to. I am not asking them that they should not do it, but before that they should examine it thoroughly. If it becomes impossible then that is the only method of solving this issue. But, what the farmers and others feel and even I too feel, are we satisfied that we have explored all possibilities. I say, we not explored all the possibilities. We are yet to explore them. This is all about Bhadra.

Then, there is this Entry Tax affair. I do not wish to talk much on this, I leave it to my other friends to talk about it. In one breath they talk of deficit and on the other hand, they have allowed the private merchants to gain to the tune of Rs. 14 to 15 crores which they were legally bound to pay to the Government. Something more is there, which meets our eye than what appears on the face. I have information and unless it is proved contrary. I stick to it and say that these merchants have collected this Entry Tax and that portion of the money which they have collected, the Government have completely left it go scot-free. Why did they do it? From that particular day after the Supreme Court's Judgement, they had to pay within one year or eight months, I do not no exactly and not only that, while putting new surcharge reducing the rate from Rs. 2 toRe1, they have left our certain commodities. First of all they have brought down the surcharge rate from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 and that too, this one rupee is to be given from reprospective effect. Wonderful indeed. This is the real socialism At the Centre, the Socialism means spending hundreds of crores of rupees for Rally of Farmers and here, Socialism means giving up all the taxes which were due by these merchant class and now they say, no money for this and that, no money for power and housing. Nobody cares for it.

Then this Reservation for SCs/STs on which I do not wish to speak much on this. Anyway, I was glad to learn that Lok Sabha have unanimously come to the conclusion and have asked for resolution that it should be continued. Whatever Government Order we have passed, not only backward classes but even the economically backward people irrespective of their caste or community, may be, Brahmin, Lingayat etc· Sir, we prepared a roaster wherein the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys would get the first prio_

rity and that has been again turned down and original thing has been upheld and as a result many of these boys have lost their opportunities.

6-00 P. M.

Nobody raised their voice about it. Anyway, I am sure, atleast from that day onwards, the same latest Government Order regar ding the Roster wherein the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candi dstes get the first place is maintained.

SRI J. H. PATEL ,—They have got only one thing to raise namely their hands and they have been doing it.

(laugh)

SRI D.DEVARAJ URS .— Then Sir, regarding Boards and Corporations, they went at one stage to do away with all these Boards and Corporations.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ರಾಮಂದೇವ್.— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ೬ ಗಂಟೆಯಾಗಿದೆ...

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS .— I may speak for another ten minutes. I am coming to a close.

MR. SPEAKER .— He is going to close by another ten minutes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.— ೬ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ರಾತ್ರಿ ೧೦ ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆಸಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಇವೆ.

MR. SPEAKER .— There is no point in interpreting. Let us sit for ten minutes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ರಾಮಂದೇವ್.— ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇವೇಗೌಡರು ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸ ಇರುವವರು ಹೋಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS — I do not mind continuing tomorrow also But, in order to save time, I am concluding my speech by another ten minutes.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK .— I would request the Leader of the Opposition not to close within ten minutes. Let him speak for half an hour.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS .— Sir regarding these Boards and Corporations. Government's policy appears to be either not to make them effective or to abolish them. They at one stage appears to have come to the conclusion that there are too many Boards and too many Corporations. It is some thing like, the limb that you get diseased, are you going to chop it off? Did we bring in to life these Boards and Corporations merely for the sake of fun or to provide jobs? We started Agro Industries Corporation during our

time. So also the B, D. A., and it is an All India policy. Likewise, we started the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Corporation, Woolen Development Board or Corporation. In fact an act is there. We also started this Leather Board. Sir, these Boards and Corporations were brought into existence with the specific purposes. You might say that in our regime we brought all our people to our choice from the non-official camp and they were all bad people. If they are bad, remove them. I have no objection and I have not uttered a single word. When another Government come to power, it might adopt a different policy and have different people. Likewise, you may bring your own men. But for heavensake, why are you trying to do away with the Boards and Corporations- Where have you provided money in your budget. No where you have had a talk about it as if they are of no consequence. I would ask only one point. What about the Woolen and Sheep Development Board? What happens to the man who rears the Sheep, the Shepherd? How many people can be improved, their life can be improved, their income can be improved? Do not worry about the caste or the creed, unmindful of the what ever caste he is. Even a Scheduled Caste man rears the sheep, so also the Lingayat, Vokkaliga and Kuruba. They are also involved in rearing of Sheep. So many people do it. It is not a question of caste. In the villages, we have to make more and more people to depend on Animal Husbandry, Sheep-rearing, Horticulture. Other wise, how do you see that, he gets proper renumerative price for his Wool. When we talk of remunerative prices for the farmers for their Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, should not the man who rears Sheep get remunerative prices for the Wool. He is again at the mercy of the middleman. Even a modern type of machine which can bring at least 95% of the Wool from the body of the Sheep should be provided. They do not have their own machine and they are struggling with age-old type of Scissors. It leaves half the portion of wool on the body and only the other half portion is cut. This is the machine. If you provide one latest model machine, it may not cost even Rs. 1000, it may cost a couple of Rs. 100 or so. if every man were to have one or two such latest machines, certainly it will improve the economic condition. Even the preservation of Mutton. Slaughtering can be done by so many modern methods, We wanted to put a modern slaughtering house in Bangalore. I do not know what happened to that.

MR. SPAKER .— It is yet to come.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS .— Are all those things not by way of improving the economy of the people. Now you do not want non. officials. You are appointing I. A. S., and sometimes I. P. S.

officers also as Chairman. I do not know whether the I. A. S., or I. P. S., officers are happy to be the Chairman. Because I have lost touch with them. At one time I never encouraged that. Perhaps they might have thought that I encouraged non-officials. I am not apologetic about the policy I have adopted. There is nothing wrong if non-officials are placed as Chairman. Why should we not? Is it the monopoly of only officers in this country to run the administration? Then why should we have democracy? Why should we have a range of Ministers? The I. A. S, officers can run the country's administration. What is the spirit behind democracy? A common man might not have learnt so much as an I. A. S., officer. But many a time people who are just ordinarily educated have more knowledge and know more things than the I. A. S., officers. You appoint your own party men. Never I am going to recommend XYZ. You appoint your own party men who are loyal to your party and I have no objection. But for heavensake, do not replace everbody by the I. A. S., officers. Then you have never understood the spirit of democracy. I am very sorry. Shall I say that simply because the set of Ministers are useless, this parliamentary system should be abolished? The remedy is to change the set and to have a different set. People will do it at the appropriate time. On that score, do you want to remove the whole system itself? Again I repeat that you should appoint your men. I am not concerned about the persons whom you appoint. Now you are running the Government. Why do you allow theseBoards and Corporations so many langulishy. One officers has to look after the administration of one state and he has to look after the Board also as Chairman. What is this business ? I do not understand. Surely I would like the Government to appreciate and understand the spirit of democratic set up. Then if democracy itself is not correct for this country, then let somebody rule with some dozen of officers. We have to train. Yes. We are just a growing democracy. After all 30 years of democratic life in a country's life. do you think it is a big period ? Anyway Democracy has with all the lacunas with all the defects in this system just as Churchil once said, He said, "It appears may be, Democracy is the worst system but show me a better system in this. Then we will adopt." Where is that better system ? We have to learn by trial and error methods. If 'x' is not good, put 'y'. Put your own partymen. I will be the last person to raise my voice on that. For heaven's sake have competent men. It is not as if there are no competent men among the non-officials. May be, among the Legislators you may not be able to get. Outside Legislature also you may get people who sympathise with your party

or your programmes. Come on. Why don't you put them ? Alright, the B.D.A. Chairman was a bad man and so he was mingled up with so many charges. You should have put some one else. Even an Officer is being put as the Chairman of the B.D.A., do you think everything is alright ? Now I show you, in these six month, what has happened in the B.D.A. Your own Minister said the other day that 70.000 to 80000 house sites have been sold away unauthorisedly. That day we said 5Kms. We have to. .

SRI MALLIKARJUNA M. KHARGE.–It was reduced because of the Land Revenue Act.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is again you people who did it. Yes, you are not responsible. I know. The Government is responsible.

SRI MALLIKARJUNA M. KHARGE.—The B.D.A. has not done like that.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—The B.D.A. do not do. But there was a non-official Chairman. He should have immediately pointed out to the Government. Your Officer has no guts and courage to point out or he never knew the implications.

Now I would like to say something on the Panchayats and the Taluk Boards what we call as Local Self Government or local bodies. If we are serious in not only implementing so many welfare measurss and programmes which at least theoritically meant for improving the lot of the people in the villages and the poorer sections, I have to come to this inevitable conclusion that in this country we have tried all experiments. The Panchayats and the Taluk Boards. once we gave power. Again we preserved them and we thought of implementing from apart. For that I would rather err on the other side namely by decentralising power. In a vast country like ours with 5½ lakh villages, each State has 40000 to 1 Lakh villages. How can we run the administration by centralising everything ? Now, if a Panchayat does not properly supply sugar or Cement or whatever the commodities we give or does not do it properly, so you appoint a Tahsildar for this as if he is doing right ? After all for about 10 Tahsildar there will be one man who can do it good. But the main peple are doing the same trick.

SRI K.H. SRINIVAS.—But they are doning it more efficiently.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Because, any Minister can go and tell him to give so many bags of cement and sugar etc. That is really efficient. At least if a Panchayat is allowed to do the job or a society is allowed to do the job, whatever it is, there the man gets exposed immediately to the surrounding people. Here, the Tahsildar or the

Officer will not get easily exposed. What I say is at one time we wanted to strengthen this institution by giving more and more finances. What have you done ? You have not even a word in your speech about this. There is no word about the institutions about which once said by no less a person than Pundit Nehru that this is the backbone and foundation of our Democracy. Sir, perhaps many of our friends do not know, when Panditji was alive, it is in Bangalore he held a "Panchayat Raj Samithi Conference" to which people all over the country came. Nearly 5 to 6 thousand people came and it is there Punditji gave the answer to the querry that was often and often repeated in the public namely " Who after Nehru"? Nehru had the courage to say why they were asking that question. "After Nehru, all of you are there. Not one. Many of you can be the leaders of this country because you are representatives of the people, you are the Chairman of the Taluk Boards." All of them were there. Therefore during his time he wanted to decentralise power. Why the failure is, because in our country, what has happened is there is a thinking simply. If this is failed you do not give. Why it is failed ? Where things are wrong ? How to rectify ? You just shift this to someone else. What is this ? Is this the way to deal with the matter ? Elections were held recently to Taluk boards. That is another aspect. The most important aspect is financially you have not decentralised You have not given them the necessary help. You are thinking in terms of real programme. Go and give this money to them. Let the Panchayat take responsibility where in harijan representative is there. Alright, constitute different Committee. Let them learn by mistake. Don't think as if by putting an Officer everything is being done alright. By not decentralising not only the benefits will not percolate to the down level but it is eaten up by the upper level and the middle level. It will not reach the bottom. How do you improve the matter ? How do you think you are going to improve the life of the poor people ? Whatever you give, at least 75% of the benefit should go to them even if 25% were to be transmission loss. But what have you done ? You have completely forgotten that there is a Panchayat or Taluk Board. So Sir I am sorry to say I wish I had the opportunity to give compliment to the Minister because really they are young people. No body can doubt that they are very young.

MR. SPEAKER.—It is a fact.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—That is why I said nobody can doubt. Sometimes I wonder because all young people are not immature but these people are certainly immature. I am sorry I cannot help but saying it.

Otherwise they should have shown their maturity and wisdom by their action. Such important local bodies and panchayat instiutations have been given a go-by. They have not mentioned one word ; there was no provision to give them more money. Then what are you going to do with all your rural welfare programes-House building and so on, employment affirmation. What are you going to do.

A MEMBER.—20 point programme.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—20 points are forgotten long back. Only in paper. I was accused that I had... ..

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Whether the Employment Affirmation Scheme and NREF were implemented by the Officers of the Vidhana Soudha or Panchayat or Taluk Board ? This is a simple answer to this great question by a great matured statesman.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS. -Sir, of course, the Finance Minister has to act according to his age. Why he is so much upset ? I do not understand.

(Interruption)

I want to know how much money they have provided to local bodies or the Panchayats. We have taken away 10 acres and below of the farmers. They did not pay. They had to pay revenues. These Panchayats and Local Boards used to get shares of these revenues. Have you reduced this amount ? I do not see anything in the budget. Any way. perhaps my young friend seems little upset. He thinks that is the answer for the question or the fundamental issue I raised.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—That is an hint for it.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I am sorry. That is not the answer to this question. Now, lastly about border dispute. Only two days' back or yesterday, Mr. Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra side that the Chief Minister of Karnataka was going to discuss this issue and that they are likely to come to an understanding. Of course, I have not heard much about what the Chief Minister of Karnataka stated. Anyway, the idea appears to be that both the Chief Ministers have talked are likely to leave the matter as very obedient boys to the Prime Minister to decide.

(Interruption by Sri Sheernaly Chandrashekar)

I am sorry that you are so ignorant on certain matters If you are talking out of ignorance, I don't mind. I have never left this matter to the Prime Minister. If I had left the matter to the Prime Minister, a portion of Belgaum would have gone to friends here long back. You

don't seem to know every thing. Sir, he wants to leave this matter or the Chief Minister perhaps. Alright, you leave it and you take the consequences. This House more than once have passed the resolution on Mahajan Commission report-not once but twice. Twice they have said we have to go by Mahajan Commission Report in case of dispute being settled whether it is helpful to our State or not because we have become a party to the decision-mutually agreed upon decision to appoint a commission. We did say that we will abide by whatever report the Commission give. We had kept quietl I know; I am a witness; many of you do not know. Mr. Sheernaly Chandrashekar may not know so many things. That is why, better you intervene when you know things. Just because I was Chief Minister for 8 years, he thought like that. He does not know certain matters. I will never allow the Chief Minister to leave that matter to X or Y.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Who said that thematter was left to the Prime Minister. Time and again the Chief Minister has reiterated...

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—My dear Finance Minister,itis your friend from your party who started talking.....

SRI SHEERNALY CHANDRA SHEKAR.—I never said that it is leftto the Prime Minister.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—He knows very well that this issue settled long back in some manner or the other. In what manner is another matter. So, it shall be decided, if at all, on the lines of the Mahajan Commission report Otherwise let things lie as they are; let the status-quo continue. It has taken already 25 years. What is the point in raking up this issue as if we do not have so many problems much more important than the border dispute. It looks as if we are in Pakistan or somebody in Pakistan and somebody in Bangla Desh. What is this ? The linguistic provinces and the border dispute is a never-ending-problem. Every time it is being raked up and the Prime Minister also keeps quiet without saying anything. Alright, let the Lok Sabha take a decision. I would ask along with it, why not the Uttar Pradesh be divided into four parts. There are so many such problems. Why are they raking up this border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka again, and again What is the idea behind? I caution-I would say, warn that you might fall prey. If you fall prey, it is not somebody's affair You might falter in your budget you might falter in implementing some programmes. That is pord-anable. So far as border dispute is concerned, it is not so simple It

shall be on the lines of Mahajan Commission's recommendations or it shall continue as it is. With these words Sir, I would lastly suggest to the Government–why do you unnecessarily .....

ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗಾದೆ ಇದೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕುಳಿತಿರಲಾರದೆ ಜೇನಿನ ಗೂಡಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಮುಖ ಮೂತಿ ಊದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಎಂದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಕಡ್ಡಿ ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯ್ಲಿ.—ಯಾತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಇವೆ. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಕಾಸರಗೋಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಎಂದು ಡಂಗೂರ ಹೊಡೆದಿರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯ್ಲಿ.—ಕಾಸರಗೋಡನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡೋಣವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನೀವು ಆದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯ್ಲಿ —ಕಾಸರಗೋಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನೀವು ಏನೇನು ಬೇಕೋ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ. ಮಹಾಜನ್ ವರದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯ ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. I am talking of a resolution made by this House unanimously–of all parties put together

SRI B. B. SAYANAK. –Except M.E.S.

6-30 P.M.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I must thank you, not once, but twice. We have said the Mahajan Commission award shall be adopted. I also talked to the Prime Minister on this issue. She has told me. Yes, what can I do in the Mahajan Commission. They have stated because there was no Government at that time in Karala they could not talked it up. I cannot give an ex-parte decision. Even now, she says the same thing to you. You may raise it hundred times. But, that will be the position. In the process you have lost something. That you do not wish to speak out, Perhaps, Let me speak out, now that you have raised that issue, Because you raiced this issue neither you get Kasargod, you get enough electricity.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—No relevance,

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—No relevance for you because you have done it. Without relevance you started telling to the whole world that you owed only Rs. 7 lakhs. It is not clear. What was the point ? So, therefore, Sir. these are the reasons Let not this human frialty. though not woman priority, in the name of man. Let them not tread in these fields without going into the merits of it and without going into the implications of it. Otherwise it will be

very difficult. We know, Sir already, what happened. The whole of Karnataka was looked as if at one stage it was in conflagration. You are aware. You were well aware of it. When the Mahajan Commission reports were published so much of noice, so much of firing had to take place, railways stopped so many things have happens. Perhaps, our friends may not remember all those things. Therefore, it is somewhat dangerous. I will not be a party, at any rate, I think most of us in the Opposition-all of us-except the MES people, we will never be a party. There is a constitutional power for Parliament. Let them do it. Suppose, Parliament according to the Constitution. has the authority to change or, modify or alter the boundaries, let them do. Let me see, If they want to alter my boundary I will may alter your Uattar Pradesh also. It is unmanageable state, for instance. Then Maharastra has to be divided into two parts Vidharba and Vishala Gomantak.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—I am not asking for the Vishala Gomantak, It is your suggestion.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is not my suggestion. Shiv Sena people went and approached the Chief Minister of Maharastra. They were asking for Vishala Gomantak. Chief Minister said it is a good idea. Subsequently he backed out, and said it was his personal view Wonderful Chief Ministers we have. What is that Vishal Gomantak business ? Do you know the implications ? They want Belgaum, They want Goa. They want Karwar. And they want North Canara portion also. Therefore Sir, if at all we have to take up these issues the Prime Minister or the Central Government has to bear the responsibility. You cannot be a friend to everybody for all times. A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody. Let me caution you. You were leaving everything to Mrs. Gandhi I am sorry, I have to tell you one thing. When Sri Veerendra Patil was the Chief Minister at that time, when the suggestion came, I do not know whether Sri Deve Gowda knows that event or not, but he was also a member at that time. Though we happens to be in different party Sri Veerendra Patil was good enough, because it affected the State interest he sent his Minister to go and see me. I was in Delhi at that time, to intervene on behalf of the State with the then Prime Minister, again the Present Prime Minister I did go, intervene and told her that 'You cannot meddle with this problem now'. Sir, it is not so simple Therefore, let him understand. There are matters. You have to allow the Prime Minister to function or to do certain things where these matters can be allowed. Even if you want to allow, she will not take the responsibility. I know it very well,

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—I want to sak the Leader of the Opposition what is the opinion of Sri Sharad Pawar in respect of this border dispute and even that of Sri Y. B. Chavan ?

MR. SPEAKER.—We are in the Karnataka Assembly as Members of the Karnataka Assembly.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—We are not concerned in the issues. My part is not a party to whatever Sri Chavan or Sri Sharad Pawar hold view regading this border dispute. It is their individual opinion.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Sri Sayanak you have all sorts of people in Maharastra as the Opposition Leader said.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ. — ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಯನಕ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಶರದ್‌ಪವಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ವೈ. ಜಿ, ಚವಾಣ್‌ರವರು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೊ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುಂಡೂರಾಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಟುಳೆಯವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK. — My friend, what is the opinion of Maharastra Janata Party and Madhu Dhandavathe ?

MR. SPEAKER.—This is Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿದೇಸಾಯಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಜನತಾ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಈ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ವಿಷಯ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕ್ಲೋಸ್ಡ್ ಇಷ್ಯೂ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ರೇಕ್ ಆಪ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರು. Belgaum issue, I am not going to rake up again. ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಈ ಬಾರ್ಡರ್ ಡಿಸ್‌ಪ್ಯೂಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಯನಕ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದಂಥಾ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ತರಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

MR. SPEAKER.—He has understood Kannada.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—Sri Deve Gowda has said what Sri Morarji Desaih as said. Do you know what Sri H. M. Patel has done when he was the Home Minister ? He has called for the Chief Ministers. He has sent a letter to you also. He is telling that Morarji Desai.....

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sri H. M. Patel might have tried. Let me tell you he did not call. I did not go either. There was no such discussion. I think, Sri Morarji Desai was quite right when he said that 'why should you rake up a closed issue ?' It is the sanest way of looking at things. Even now, I cannot go and straightaway talk to the Prime Minister. I can only tell or suggest or appeal

to the Prime Minister through this House, through you Sir,-that let her implement the Mahajan Commission Report, if she can. If it is not possible, let things lie as they are. With these words, Sir, I thank the Chair and I thank the House for the kind indulgence they have allowed me to talk for so long. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER.—The House now stands adjourned to meet at 9 A.M. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at Forty minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Nine of the Clock on Saturday, the 21st March 1981.

W.D. 3809